

THE DAILY BEE.

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IT IS announced that the postal cards now in use will soon be reduced to a uniform size.

THERE is abundant testimony to lead to the belief that Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell's buzz saw is running on full time notwithstanding the summer solstice.

ALL the lawyers in a certain Pennsylvania county have agreed to close their offices to their clients until August 1.

RUSSIA is said to have determined to keep a fleet of war vessels in American waters. This is supposed to be a counter move to recent British naval orders.

THE editor of the Revue des Deux Mondes has been forced into involuntary exile by the machinations of a set of Parisian blackmailers.

THE destitute victims of the cyclone which devastated Pomeroy, Ia., made an appeal for stores last week.

THE bicycle menace is one becoming generally complained of, and it is confined to no city, town or community.

THE daily list of Nebraskans who register at the state building on the World's fair grounds is steadily lengthening.

IT WILL be some gratification to people who do not know Tom Patterson, E. Holden, Governor Waite and the others who ran the silver convention in Denver.

TODAY is the last Sunday during which the gates of the World's fair are to be opened to the public.

IN VIEW of the decision of the supreme court, Commissioner Garneau will have to revise his opinion of Auditor Moore's knowledge of the law.

IT DETRACTS somewhat from the importance of the Denver silver convention to learn that it was rudely charged on the floor that the chief anxiety of members to be sent to the approaching Chicago convention arose from the fact that they would thus be afforded an opportunity for seeing the World's fair without cost to themselves.

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EMPEROR WILLIAM'S VICTORY.

The Reichstag yesterday passed the army bill by a majority of sixteen votes. The success of the government was clearly foreshadowed by the vote on the first clause of the bill last Thursday.

The new bill is a modification in one or two important respects of the original measure, but it will enable the government to materially increase all arms of the military service, and it will add to the burden upon the German people which the enormous military establishment entails.

The chief ground of the opposition to the bill was the additional taxes it would impose upon the people, which they are less able to bear now than perhaps at any other time since the empire was established.

Germany has not been notably prosperous during the past two or three years, and the outlook for the coming year, with reduced crops that will compel the importation of an unusual amount of food products, is far from bright.

Under such circumstances to increase the military burden will undoubtedly be felt as a peculiarly severe hardship, only to be justified by the most pressing exigency.

Such an exigency, the government has insisted, does exist. Its contention has been that the maintenance of peace, in which all else is involved, rendered imperatively necessary the legislation for which it asked.

This alone has been the plea of the emperor, echoed by his chancellor. They have uniformly and persistently declared that the motive of the government in asking an increase of the military establishment was entirely in the interest of peace, and they have repeatedly said that there could be no assurance of a continuance of this condition unless Germany was placed in a position that would enable her to remain what she has been for twenty years, the arbiter in the political affairs of Europe.

This idea has been firmly, consistently and aggressively urged upon the public mind by the government, and the result shows with what effect. Two months ago the cause of the government seemed hopeless, and in that time even Bismarck, though not approving of all the details of the army bill, and certainly not anxious to do anything to promote the success of Caprivi, has been brought to concede that an increase of the military establishment is necessary, and that the German people can better afford to assume the additional burden than to take the risk that would be involved in allowing the army to decline, for that in effect would be the meaning of a refusal to increase it.

It will not take a great while to demonstrate whether the assurance of the kaiser that his intentions and purposes are in the interest of peace is sincere.

There is reason to believe that he meant what he has said in this respect and that he fully believes that the only certain way to avert war, between nations situated with reference to each other as the nations of Europe are, is to be adequately prepared for war.

So far as can be judged from the surface indications there is at present no loss of danger of a serious disturbance of the peace of Europe than at any other time in the last six or eight years, but it would not be wise to accept what appears on the surface with unquestioning confidence.

The question that naturally suggests itself is, what will now be done by the nations regarding whose military policy Germany has reason to be apprehensive and vigilant? Will France and Russia increase their military establishments in the degree that Germany proposes to do? If so, it will be difficult to interpret their design and another appeal to the German people in the not far future may be expected.

ARE LICENSE TAXES ILLEGAL? In the case gotten up by local coal merchants in order to secure a decision upon the legality of the ordinance imposing an annual license of \$100 upon all dealers in coal in the city of Omaha, the city has just suffered a defeat in the district court.

While quite a sum is at issue in this particular case, it is not so much the question whether the city council may impose license taxes upon the coal business that interests the public, but whether in general it has the right to raise revenue by means of a license system. This is a much broader subject than the mere quibbling over a cry that one particular ordinance was the result of a combine among the larger coal dealers in order to crush out their smaller competitors.

Judge Scott, like many of his much more eminent colleagues on the bench, loses no opportunity to display his lack of economic training. To say that a system of raising revenue by means of license taxes "is wrong in principle, evil in its tendencies, dangerous to human liberty, at war with the genius and spirit of our government" is altogether uncalled for and nothing but the veriest bomb. Such taxes are imposed very generally throughout Europe, where the development of individual rights is scarcely less marked than with us.

They are found in numerous American municipalities, particularly in the south and east, and have not resulted in any appreciable danger to human liberty.

The court in this decision takes refuge behind the doctrine of police regulations, and claims that the coal business cannot fall under that power.

If we are to judge the legality of a tax by its purpose, then the whole revenue system of the country lies virtually at the feet of our judicial tribunals. If in applying the test of public policy a judge can say that every license which brings a revenue greater than the expense of regulating the business from which it is derived is illegal, then the city council may as well abdicate its power of imposing license taxes to the courts.

Following out the reasoning of the decision, the fact that all our license money is turned over to the school board and applied to the maintenance of the schools instead of to the expenses of regulating that particular trade would make every one of them null and void.

If the coal dealers can recover what they have paid under protest, the milkmen, the hucksters, the cab drivers—everybody may

henceforth refuse to pay for licenses, or pay under protest, and sue to recover back their money.

The principle upon which this case turns is of vital importance to the city. The city's legal representatives should appeal the case and secure an authoritative decision before yielding the city's contention.

COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

Few of the many oratorical productions of the college commencement season this year have drawn upon themselves so much serious attention as the Phi Beta Kappa oration delivered before the Harvard chapter of that organization by General Francis A. Walker.

The subject which the speaker chose was not a new one. College athletics have been the theme of much discussion of late. Yet with college men it will be ever popular and despite the decided stand taken in its favor by General Walker, it will still have to encounter many attacks.

In the address referred to the speaker, perhaps, went a trifle too far in holding up to unqualified ridicule the real student of a few decades back.

Just because he took little physical exercise, because some were pale and moody, because others were self-conscious and conceited, does not necessarily stamp with disgrace a system of education which in its zeal for intellectual development paid too little attention to physical training.

The student of ante-bellum days must have had some exercise or he could not have survived. As a matter of fact he was developed into a giant who battled in ideas and in acts for freedom and for his country.

To condemn absolutely the educational system under which all the great leaders of twenty-five years ago were trained is itself to be condemned, although modern methods may be many times more symmetrically constructed.

The great cry of today is for a dual discipline, mental and physical. The tendency of the great educational institutions has for some time been rapidly working in this direction.

Against this movement its opponents urge that the most worshipped college athlete is a poor college student. On this point General Walker gave testimony as to his experience at Yale, where he said that but a small proportion of the champions on the field and track and water were men who stood at or near the foot of their respective classes.

The records of many other colleges show the same or similar results. As to the argument that while college sports bring temporary strength they often result in permanent injury, General Walker though admitting that excess, over-exertion and reckless foolery, should have no place among intelligent students, assured his auditors of his conviction that the danger of accident and over-training had been greatly exaggerated.

The more serious misdeeds take place among men who are not well versed in the sport which they are attempting to cultivate. The very skill of the champion prevents him from suffering at the hands of his opponent.

Some other explanations might be added to those outlined by General Walker. One reason why many athletes also stand high in their studies is that the modern college game requires a keenness of mind as well as a nimbleness of body.

The man who is slow in his mental work is likely to prove slow on the track. And conversely the man who is quick enough to gain a place on the university team will be one who is well able to keep up with his classmates in the examination room without devoting any extraordinary amount of time to his recitations.

On the other hand, the movement for athletic training may easily be carried too far until it verge on professionalism. It may monopolize the gymnasium in favor of the training of college teams. It may deprive the laborious student of all incentive to excel in his special line of work.

This time will be indicated when the college graduates flock immediately into the folds of professional athletics. The introduction of physical training into the leading colleges is a feature that has come to remain. Efforts should be made to widen its application, to include all students instead of the chosen few.

The movement is to be directed and guided to a normal development, not to be suppressed.

THE CURRENT POLICY.

While in certain sections of the south a howl is raised for immigration; while their local newspapers are casting about for the explanation why migration rolls in such tide toward the northern west, the Birmingham Age-Herald very plainly tells the southern people why it is that they are thus ignored and how impotent is their appeal until the present condition of things in their midst undergoes a radical change.

Birmingham herself is a shining example of what active southern communities may do by simply following the policy that raised that little, straggling hamlet in a few years to a great, prosperous metropolitan city. When the development of the immense coal and iron deposits in her immediate vicinity began the furnaces utilized the cheap labor that is today abundant in the south and well suited to the climate.

But the aggregation of this class, the aftermath of slavery, did not conduce to the building up of a city. Then she built great rolling mills and puddling furnaces and this brought at once to that section the skilled labor of the north. Other factories followed, the class that always accompanies an investment of capital increased and her prosperity was assured.

That paper now says: "A great steel rail mill would bring more outside population into Alabama than has come into our Black Belt since the war. A great ship-building yard at Mobile would bring more men of foreign birth than all our efforts at immigration by advertisement.

A single coal mine does more to increase the population than a dozen years of printer's ink spread before the common masses." This is plain truth so clear that it is strange our southern friends everywhere do not recognize it. It is folly for the southern people to expect immigrant labor ever to supplant the cheap labor they already have in the province it is adapted to fill. White labor is not adapted for the plantations and the furnaces, nor will it seek to im-

pete with the present supply which the

perennial political prejudice that exists is doing all in its power to drive away. The wages of the "colored farm hand in the south range" from \$10 to \$25 a month. In the north he receives from \$20 to \$75 a month and in time of scarcity, even \$3 or more a day. It is not likely, with this state of things, that this class of labor will migrate to the south for the betterment of their condition.

What the south must do to attract the class of immigration it is so anxious to receive, is to cast aside its vicious class prejudice and utilize its present labor class in the development of their farm lands. Then open up its mines in different sections with the same energy as has been done in Birmingham, Chattanooga and some other points.

Build factories and rolling mills as the Age-Herald suggests. Were there a ship-building yard at Mobile its wharves would never have rotted and sunk into the water. These enterprises would attract the attention of immigrants. They come to this country to better their condition. They will go where the best wages are paid, and are not slow in ascertaining the direction to take.

With a change in the social and political policy of the south capital would as willingly invest there as elsewhere. The latent natural resources of the country are abundant. With their development the need for skilled labor would be such as to enable the payment of wages to attract. With this addition to the thrifty population would arise demands at better wages for an auxiliary to the farm labor, which would doubtless be accepted by the foreign immigrant class.

It is all very plain. Southern people will act wisely to study the suggestions contained in the Age-Herald and follow the program therein outlined.

POSTAL SAVINGS DEPOSITORIES.

The numerous failures of savings banks throughout the country will be very likely to revive the popular demand for the establishment of postal savings banks. It is true that the very large majority of the savings banks of the country have withstood the pressure upon them well and all that survive the financial stress will have improved their claim to public confidence.

But the failures have shown that there may be weak spots in these institutions that are not always wisely and prudently managed, that it is possible for their officers to divert the funds entrusted to them into channels not strictly legitimate or always safe.

This lesson regarding savings banks, which is just now presented to the country, and which may become more forcibly over the financial disturbance is favor of postal savings depositories.

For a number of years congress has been urged to use the postal arm of the government to assist the people in the care of their small savings. Postmaster General Wanamaker having made this a conspicuous feature of his annual reports. In his last report he said it is the wage people who want the system most, and it is the population outside of cities that petition oftenest and loudest for this convenience.

The satisfaction to a workingman, said the report, or to a working woman, or to young people at school or at work, in having within walking distance of their homes, as the postoffice, a place to put by a part of their earnings, can hardly be estimated, nor can the effect upon a community of such an encouragement of thrift and good citizenship be calculated.

If this were a new and untried project there would be warrant for some doubt about the expediency of adopting it, but it is not new. The plan has been well tried in other countries and continues to be successful. It is not costly to governments to maintain, and it is highly advantageous to the public.

The last report of the postmaster general contained the latest statistics of the British postoffice, showing the business of the postal savings depositories for a year. The number of depositories for the year ending December 31, 1891, was 8,941,431, an increase over the previous year of 164,865, and the amount of deposits to the \$107,000,000, earning interest of \$1,400,000, and what was still better, guaranteeing safe keeping, the most important consideration to people of small means.

The English government acts as investor for depositories to the amount of \$25,000,000. On a single day there were as many as 12,880 persons making deposits, who laid by in one day \$390,110. The daily average number of deposits in 1891 was 29,412, and the average amount of deposits each day was \$350,900. During the year there were 922,155 new accounts opened. The total number of persons in the United Kingdom using the privilege was in 1891, 5,118,395. The British nation is not alone in showing progress in this branch of the postal service, all the European countries that have adopted the system—and only two have not done so—having increased their deposits and the numbers using the privilege.

In France the system has been in operation for twenty years and has been in the highest degree successful, the deposits at the close of 1891 amounting to 45,000,000 francs. The postal savings banks have been a source of profit to the government and have not interfered with the private savings institutions, which pay a higher rate of interest than the government and do business for the most part with a different class of patrons.

Postal savings banks were established in Italy in 1876 and the system has been entirely successful there. It has been a success, also, in Belgium, Austria, Hungary, the Netherlands, Sweden and Austria, and in none of these countries has there been any opposition to it on the ground of interference with the private savings banks.

In all the European countries which have established postal savings banks there has been a marked increase in thrift among the masses of working people. This in itself is a very strong argument in behalf of the system. It has the further advantage of affording the best possible facilities to depositors for obtaining their money when needed, and, more than all, to that large class who would avail themselves of the postal savings bank the system assures abso-

lute security, having behind it the re-

sources and credit of the nation. MAYOR BOODY of Brooklyn, N. Y., narrowly escaped indictment recently for alleged crookedness in municipal affairs. Now he has made application to the court for an order directing the publication of the minutes of the jury, the ostensible object being the vindication of his character from the aspersions cast upon it by the witnesses.

Of course there is not the slightest authority for making such a publication and the New York Times, commenting on the remarkable application of the mayor, suspects that the real object is the intimidation of future grand juries and of witnesses that may be called before them to testify regarding the misdemeanors of public officials. It is evident that Nebraska's state capital is not the only city where the grand jury is a source of annoyance to public officials.

But no one of them desires to have the minutes of the last two or three grand juries of Lancaster county published as a vindication from reflections cast upon their reputations.

OHIO'S assignment law, which has been so severely criticised, seems just now to be "blissing in disguise," according to the Cincinnati Times-Star. The great number of assignments filed lately under the provisions of these statutes were made in the majority of cases by men perfectly solvent. Unable to raise money on good collateral, unable to meet obligations, their merchants simply assign, an officer of the court takes charge, business goes on as before, and finally when creditors meet the position is explained, and where the assets exceed the liabilities only a few days are required to lift the assignment and reconvey the property to the assignor.

This way of doing business looks very nice, and no doubt would do very well were all business men honest. But when assignors take advantage of the opportunity the law affords to plaster their business with preferences, oftentimes to the exclusion of needy creditors, it takes a different phase.

IT NOW begins to look as if Receiver Hayden knew what he was talking about when he said that Mosher was not needed in Lincoln to settle the affairs of the defunct bank. If Mosher is needed there the receiver is in a position to know it. He has begun suits against the stockholders of the bank to compel them to pay the 100 per cent assessment which the comptroller ordered made on the stock of the bank. Less than \$10,000 has been paid in on this assessment. It is evident that Mosher's presence in Lincoln would avail nothing as far as the stockholders are concerned. The depositories can certainly derive no benefit from Mosher's presence there. He has stated in Omaha that the depositories of the broken bank would get little or nothing. All these things go to show that Receiver Hayden has sized the matter up about right, and the attention of Judge Dundy should be officially called to the attitude of the bank receiver.

THE reports of a renewed outbreak of cholera in many parts of Europe ought to immediately put upon their guard all who are connected with the work of quarantine and sanitary inspection on this side of the Atlantic. The pest seems to be holding its own in Russia and in southern France and to be making unlooked-for headway in Austria and eastern Germany. The foreign governments are, no doubt, doing all that lies in their power to check the spread of the disease, but the people here should not allow themselves to be taken by surprise in case their measures prove ineffectual in keeping the scourge confined to Europe. The success achieved last year by our quarantine must not be allowed to engender the impression that all danger is past. No one can afford to overlook any reasonable precaution in municipal and individual hygiene which medical science may recommend.

THE Iowa State Board of Pharmacy presents figures to show that there are now fewer drug stores in that state than there have been for many years. There were in 1881, 2,241 registered pharmacists, of whom 1,738 were proprietors of stores. The maximum number registered was 2,081 in 1891, while in 1892 there are only 2,041. Of these 405 are clerks, so that there are but 1,636 proprietors owning, probably, 1,350 drug stores. According to these figures the prohibitory law has not had the reported effect of so largely increasing the number of drug stores. The Sioux City Journal suggests as an explanation the fact that the public dram shops have been steadily multiplying and that as a matter of fact saloons are constantly being licensed in increasing numbers in defiance of the statute. It is no longer necessary to resort to the subterfuge of a drug store in order to sell liquor in the state of Iowa.

WOMEN Never Cease. New York Evening Sun. The man who coerced Bavaria and Luxembourg, spoiled Denmark and humiliated Austria raises his voice for states' rights. Bismarck a home ruler! Is Saul also among the prophets?

Insipidities for Other Things, Too. Minneapolis Tribune. The spectacle of the chivalrous and historic state of South Carolina—the state that has made more history of one kind and another than any other in the union—running a string of gin mills with the governor as boss bartender, ought to furnish the inspiration for the great American comic opera.

Let Us Be Honest. Kansas City Times. Ice cream, properly constituted and rationally consumed, is palatable and wholesome. It contains all the properties that are necessary for human subsistence. It is time for the croakers to stand aside on this question and quit holding a bugbear before every red-headed girl who calls a dish of wholesome frozen cream.

A Base Islander Defeated. New York Herald. Prof. Bischoff of the University of St. Petersburg published in 1872 a pamphlet in which he maintained that the average woman's brain is far inferior in every respect to a man's, this opinion being based on the fact that a woman's brain is generally about 100 grams lighter. In order to further prove the truth of his statement he ordered that after his death his brain should be weighed. This was done, and those who believed in his theory were amazed to find that the professor's brain was lighter by five grams than the brain of a woman of the lowest intelligence.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Cincinnati Commercial: When the Greek church is absorbed by the Roman Catholic church, which event is as far away as the abdication of the czar or the dismemberment of Europe, it is not likely that information of it will emanate from such an out of the way place as this diocese.

New York Tribune: There is "food for thought" for persons interested in religious vagaries in the fact that, according to the latest census report on the churches, there are over 10,000 members of a sect or denomination calling itself "The Old Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists."

Indiana Journal: The pope announces that Christopher Columbus will soon be beatified. This means that he will be pronounced admitted to heaven and worthy of reverence, though not declared a saint. The same thing might have been done for Columbus himself.

Kansas City Journal: Rev. Henry Treves, pastor of Lane Theological seminary, Cincinnati, has tendered his resignation as a professor to the trustees. If Prof. Treves of Union Theological seminary would do the same it might relieve both the Presbyterian church and the public of an unpleasant matter which is not redounded to the benefit of Christianity.

Kansas City Star: A vacant chaplaincy in the regular army has caused the president to be overwhelmed with applications for the position. As compared with the regular pay which the government issues to its military persons is not without its attractions even to a spiritual-minded clergyman. It is a station which does not require an uncomfortable exercise of religious zeal and the emoluments are in excess of the labor demanded. There is no easy and the burden is light and a preacher has as good a right to pick up a "snag" of that kind when he can get it as the representative of any other profession.

Kansas City Times: John McCintock, the "John the Baptist" of Haversack, N. Y., and other of a band of fanatics who are now in jail there, concludes a trade with some newspapers in general by saying: "Hell will be lit up brilliantly with burning reporters. They will be the first to go. They will be the last to be left. They will be the only ones who have given the best part of their lives to instructing and amusing others will not object to throwing a light on the crematorium of this bogus modern religion. The camel's hair girdle and his crazy followers."

ELECTRICAL NOTES.

There is an electric lamp for photographers. Edison hopes some day to make Niagara furnish enough electric power to run every railroad train and light every town in the state of New York.

A new kind of wire for telephone use, having an aluminum-bronze core with a copper-bronze envelope, is being experimented with in Germany. It is said to have a low resistance and great tensile strength.

The first issue of the Honduras Progress since the restoration of peace announces that electric plants for lighting purposes are under construction in San Juanito and Yuscaran. The capital, Tegucigalpa, will shortly change its light from gas to electricity. It is said to be a low resistance and great tensile strength.

One of the first companies to use the vast power which man has harnessed Niagara falls to supply him is a concern to produce aluminum on a large scale. Just at present we are expecting more from this promising metal than from any of the materials which have been wrought from nature's inexhaustible storehouse, and it is quite appropriate that the plant to produce it in quantity should likewise originate in the primitive forces of America's greatest natural power house.

Some months ago the question of using the search light on the field of battle for recovering the wounded after an engagement was raised, and some experiments were very successfully carried out to show the feasibility of the plan. The idea has now been further developed in a special invention for finding the wounded on the battle field. It consists of a telescopic tubular pole, about twenty-five yards long when fully extended, with a gas or kerosene or electric light at the top. It is said to light up a large extent of ground most effectively and in a manner which makes it much more serviceable than the ordinary search light.

NEVER MIND IT. Atlanta Constitution. Never mind the weather. At the burning sun. Cold and hot together. Never yet did rain. When the sun is peelin' At the burning sun. An' you think you're meltin', West wind cools you off!

No no in complainin' When the sun drops, Praps it'll rain, Drown out all the crops! Movin' on together! Tired? Stop to rest! Good lord! rain the weather! Givin' us His best!

HAT FOR THE LADIES. Capeline of white rice straw, trimmed with feathers and old guipure.

CHIPPING DOWN. We're knocking out the suits now. Just read on and we'll save you money.

\$20 Summer Suits \$13.50. All styles, colors and grades. Some other suits marked down as low as \$5.00.

\$3.50 Boys' Wash Suits \$2.00. We're getting out all boys' summer goods with a rush. Those \$2.50 boys' suits go now for \$1.50.

Men's and Boys' Straw Hats Half Price. And summer coats and vests—the prices are so low we're afraid to print them.

All the ladies' waists we have left go at 50c and \$1.00. You will find they are bargains.

BROWNING, KING & CO., Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Clothing in the World.

Store open every evening till 6:30. Saturday till 10. S. W. Cor. 16th and Douglas Sts.

There is no religion in a white.

Faith never goes home with an empty basket. A fool is sure to tell you he is by the questions he asks. A shadow is always trying its best to tell us that there is light.

Every man lives in a glass house into which somebody is always looking. God's promises are heaven's bank notes, made for circulation on earth. No matter how good the gun is, it is wasting powder to shoot at the moon.

The great thing about your industry in setting forces in motion that will never stop. The selfishness of man is probably the ugliest thing upon which angels ever have to look. Don't put much dependence in the religion that tries to advertise itself in a snug window.

There is many a wife hungering for an occasional word of approval who will be buried in a rosewood casket. If we had as much charity for the faults of others as we have for our own, the desert would soon become a flower garden.

Victor Rosewater on Special Assessments. Dr. Victor Rosewater has received the following commendatory letter, among others, from Mr. Abraham M. Beitler, the efficient director of the department of public safety in Philadelphia and an authority in matters of American municipal finance: "I have read with great pleasure your monograph, 'Special Assessments,' and I have been impressed with your industry in covering so thoroughly the various state laws and authorities, and with your ability in making such an excellent synopsis of so great a mass of authorities." For sale at Chaso & Eddy's.

FANCY MIXED WITH FACT. Washington Star: "Many hands make light work," remarked an employe at the gas house. Chicago Dispatch: "This is the season when the mixed drink and the mixed drinker are involved. Troy Press: A ballet dancer isn't so disagreeable a creature as one might suspect from the fact that she is always kicking for more pay. Philadelphia Record: Boggs—Well, Lawyer Sharp, what do you think of my plan? Lawyer Sharp: (with an eye to business)—Well, it's feasible. Detroit Tribune: Friend—You don't take any outing in the summer, I suppose? Ice man—Well, no; that's when I have my outings, you know. Puck: Hostess—What do you think of the popular fad of wheeling Mr. Bridger? Brooklyn Man—It's my favorite recreation—and, if I do say it myself, our baby carriage is the handsomest on the block! Pick-Me-Up: Schoolmaster—Now, Robert, can you tell me how many pl—there are in a quart? Publican's Hospital—Why, yes, sir. One and a half, and the froth. Washington Star: He said "good night," so faintly, too, that it could scarce be heard; but heartlessly he closed the door and took him at his word. Detroit Tribune: Novelist—I'd like to have my heroine do something absolutely unique! Editor—Yes? Why don't you have her fall when there's no one looking? New York Tribune: East Orange—Yesterday a fat man ran five miles in the hot sun on a vaper. Mock Orange—Did his name transpire? "No, but he did; so much so that his collar was wilted." (For point